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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

**Impact of Industries on Tribals
in Scheduled Area**

A Survey of Industries
in
Shahapur, Wada and Palghar tahsils of
Thane District
in
Maharashtra



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2004

PREFACE

Industrial sector plays a crucial role in the rapid economic development process. Maharashtra is well-known State about industrial development. The high level of industrialisation of the State is evident from its consistent contribution of more than 20% in the value of output in the organized industrial sector in the country.

Industrialisation of Maharashtra is not equally spread over all the districts in the State. Mostly, industry concentrated in Mumbai, Thane, Pune and Nashik triangle of the State. Recent Government policy considered about decentralisation of industry and industries in the State are spreading over in the backward area of the State.

This Institute has undertaken the survey in the year 2004. The survey work was assigned to Shri S.B.Darade and Shri M.R.Gosavi, Research Officer, Shri S.R.Tarkasband, Research Assistant. The whole research project is completed by Shri S.B.Darade and Shri M.R.Gosavi, Research Officer under the supervision of Shri S.B.Gadewal, Deputy Director under my guidance. Smt. A.J.Gaikwad, Stenotypist completed the computer typing of this report.

I am sure the findings in this report will prove useful to Government, Researchers and entrepreneur also.

Date :

Place : Pune

(Y.P.S.Tomar)

Commissioner,

Tribal Research and Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Importance of Industries

Industrial sector plays a crucial role in the rapid economic development of the State. The high level of industrialisation of the State is evident from its consistent contribution of more than 20% in the value of output in the organised industrial sector in the country. The recent policy of Government is to decentralise the industries in rural and backward areas of the State. Government has given incentives to the industries going in backward areas. The areas of the State have been classified according to the level of development.

1.2 Need of the study

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes set up under article 338 of the Constitution of India has submitted its Sixth Report for the year 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 containing various recommendations. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India vide its letter F.No. 17016/5/2001-SCD-VI, dated 10th January 2002 instructed all the States to take necessary actions. In the second para of Chapter VI of the Committee report it is mentioned that "Tribal Research Institutes under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should undertake surveys / studies on the extent of development activities undertaken around the project areas inhabited by the tribals and the resultant benefits derived by the tribals. The existing projects / industries operating in the Scheduled Areas or in areas inhabited by tribals should contribute a portion at least 20% of the profits for the development of local Scheduled Areas and the tribes". So this Institute undertook the study.

1.3 Aims of the study

While studying this subject following important objectives are considered.

1. Whether any direct or indirect benefits derived by the tribals from the Industries located in tribal area.
2. Whether local tribals got a job opportunity due to the industrial establishment in tribal area.
3. Whether any self employment opportunity is made available to the tribals due to the industry located in tribal area.
4. Whether water or air pollution affected to the tribal villages due to the industry established in tribal belt.
5. Whether the infrastructure facilities made available for industrial development in tribal belt are benefited to the tribals or not.

6. Whether any industries in Scheduled area is contributing to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes directly or indirectly.

1.4 Significance of the study

It may not be worthwhile to say industry is backbone of development process. Hence it is important to know the stand of tribals about the industry.

In this study mainly it is focused that how it may be possible to percolate the benefits derived by industry to the tribals various angles are recommended in this regard. It may be useful while formulating industrial policy.

Present incentives available to the industrial units going in backward area is presented in the Chapter No. Two of this report which will be useful to the new entrepreneurs from tribal society as well as to the others.

1.5 Previous studies about the subject

No more studies are attempted about the important development subject "Impact of Industries on Tribal Development"

Only there is one study made about the concern subject by the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune in the year 1990.

1.6 Limitations of Study

Near about 80% industries in the surveyed area of the tribal belt were found closed hence the source of data collection became a limited.

As a survey touch to the business aspect and background of industrialist mostly industrialists were found reluctant to give information for study.

It is difficult to collect the information rapidly from industry because companies are artificial persons and industrialists given information the idle time only as well as thinking that why Government requiring information ? It is not obligatory to give information. Mostly industrialists avoids to give information.

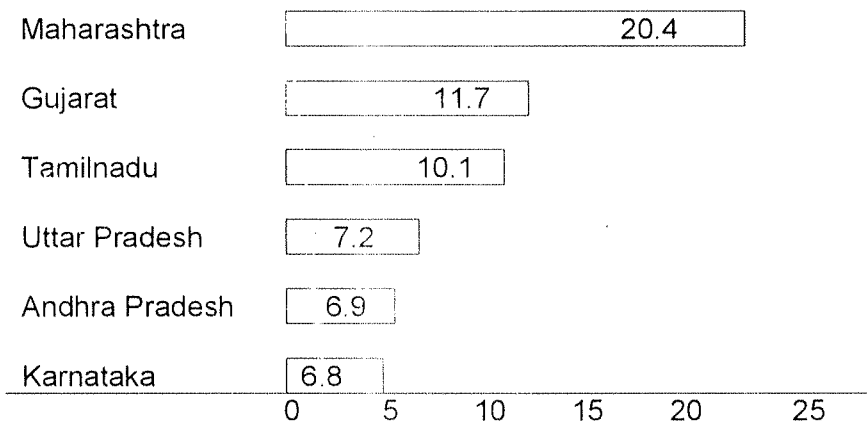
CHAPTER 2

Industrial Policy of Maharashtra

2.1 Importance of Industries

Industrial Sector plays a crucial role in the rapid economic development of the State. The high level of industrialisation of the State is evident from its consistent contribution of more than 20% in the value of output in the organised industrial sector in the country.

The latest Annual Survey of Industries ASI results (2001-2002) revealed that Maharashtra continue to maintain its leading position in the country with its contribution of 20.4 percent in the net value added in the organised industrial sector. States having a more than 6% share in net value added in India.



Source : Economic survey of Maharashtra 2003-2004 (ASI – 2001-2002 [Provisional])

To increase the Importance of Industry Government has always formulated liberalised industrial policy.

2.2 Industrial Policy

The main objectives of industrial policy announced by the Government of India in July 1991 were to introduce liberalisation with a view to integrating the Indian economy with the World economy, to remove restrictions on foreign direct investment (F.D.I.) as also to free the domestic entrepreneurs from the restrictions of monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act.

Accordingly, the Government of India has started taking action in this direction. The liberalisation process continued in 2003-2004.

State Government's Industrial Policy

The objective of Maharashtra Industrial Policy 2001 is to accelerate further the flow of investment to industry and infrastructure by promoting information technology, high-tech. knowledge based and Bio-technology (BT) Industries, augmenting exports from the industrial units in the State and creating large scale employment opportunities duly ensuring environmental planning. The approach of the policy is to ensure sustainable industrial growth by introducing structural changes in the wake of national consensus to discontinue sales tax based incentives, development of high-tech and other industries, creating conducive industrial climate in the State besides fiscal incentives thereby giving sharp competitive edge to the State's industry.

Features of the Maharashtra Industrial Policy 2001 are as follows :-

1. Under the new package scheme of incentives, exemption from payment of electricity duty, stamp duty and registration fees and refund of octroi / entry tax to all new industrial units in backward areas of the State.
2. Special capital incentives in the form of grant for setting up new small scale industries (SSI) units in backward areas of the State and interest subsidy to new textile, hosiery and knitwear SSI units.
3. Exemption from payment of sales tax to all Khadi and Village Industries.
4. Minimum sales tax on IT products.
5. Rescheduling of arrears payment of sick SSI Units.
6. Establishment of self-governing industrial townships at twelve different places in the State.
7. Development of non-conventional energy
8. Creation of special economic zones
9. Providing lands to educational and research institutes of national and international standards in industrial areas/estates at concessional rates.
10. Permission for captive power generation.
11. Establishment of IT/BT Units on textile mill lands in Brihanmumbai.
12. Additional FSI for IT units.

The State has accepted economic reforms with the emphasis on structural changes in addition to the fiscal incentives for the promotion of industry and balanced regional growth. The new package scheme of incentives is introduced with effect from 1st April 2001 in the State.

2.3 Present Industrial facilities to the Industry in backward area.

The recent policy of Government about decentralization of industries in rural and backward areas had played important role. At present Government has given following facilities to the industry in backward areas.

Package scheme of incentives :

The Government of Maharashtra launched package scheme of incentives by the Department of Industries, Energy and Labour on 31st March, 2001.

For the purpose of incentives the classification of area of the State is divided into following groups.

[1] Group A : Comprising the developed areas viz. Mumbai, Metropolitan region and Pune Metropolitan region.

[2] Group B : Comprising the areas where some development has taken place.

[3] Group C : Comprising the areas which are less developed than those covered under Group B.

[4] Group D : Comprising the lesser developed areas of the State not covered under Group A / Group B / Group C.

[5] Group D + : Comprising those least developed areas not covered under Group A / Group B / Group C / Group D.

[6] No Industry District : As may be specified by Government the detailed talukawise classification of the areas of the State made accordingly has been indicated. Incentives are given to the industries in backward area.

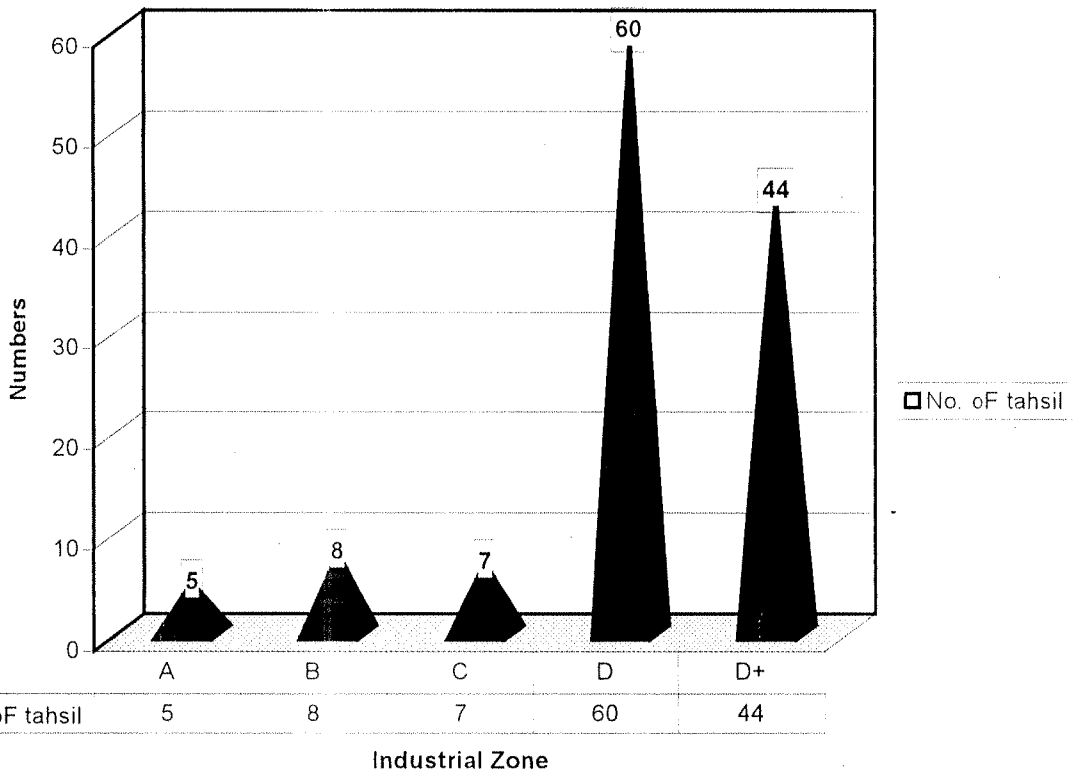
Industry Groupwise classification of Tribal area Tahsils is presented in the following Table.

TABLE

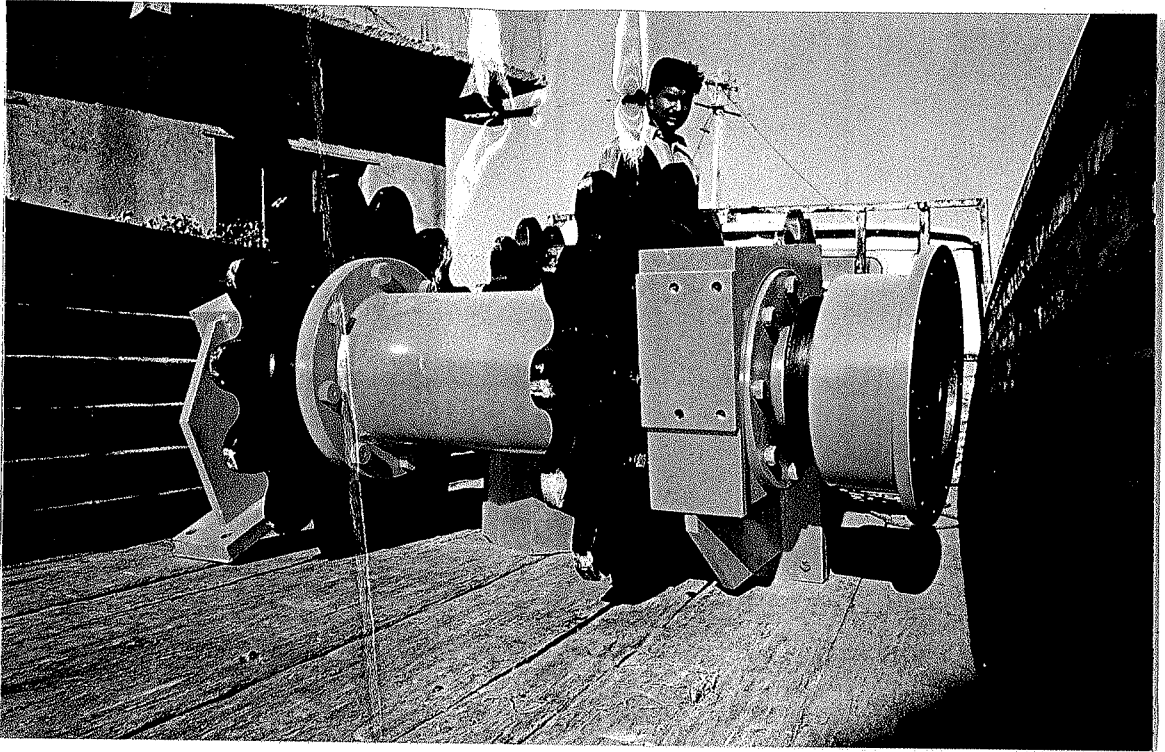
Sr. No	Name of District	Group & Tahsils				
		A	B	C	D	D+
1.	Thane	Vasai, Bhivandi	Dahanu, Palghar, Murbad	Shahapur	-	Talasari, Jawhar Wada, Mokhada, Vikramgad
2.	Raigad	Khalapur Panvel	Pen, Sudhagad, Roha	Karjat	-	-
3.	Pune	-	Mawal	Junnar, Khed	-	Ambegaon

Sr. No	Name of District	Group & Tahsils				
		A	B	C	D	D+
4.	Nashik	Nashik	-	Sinnar, Baglan	Igatpuri	Dindori, Peth, Kalwan, Surgana, Chandwad
5.	Ahmednagar	-	Sangamner	Akole	-	-
6.	Jalgaon	-	-	-	Yawal, Raver	Chopda
7.	Nandurbar	-	-	-	Taloda, Shahada	Akrani, Akkalkuwa, Nandurbar, Nawapur
8.	Dhule	-	-	-	Sakri, Shirpur	-
9.	Nanded	-	-	-	-	Kinwat, Hadgaon, Bhokar
10	Hingoli	-	-	-	Hingoli, Aundha, Nagnath, Kalamnuri	-
11	Amravati	-	-	-	Dharni, Warud, Morshi	Chikhaldara, Achalpur
12.	Washim	-	-	-	Malegaon, Manora	-
13.	Akola	-	-	-	Akot, Telhara, Patur	-
14.	Buldhana	-	-	-	Jalgaon, Jamod, Samgrampur Mehkar	-
15.	Yavatmal	-	-	-	All remaining 12 tahsils	Wani, Pusad, Darwha
16.	Nagpur	-	-	-	Ramtek, Narkhed, Parshivani	Katol, Umred, Savner
17.	Wardha	-	-	-	Selu, Arvi, Karanja, Samundrapur	-
18	Bhandara	-	-	-	Sakoli, Tumsar	-
19	Gondia	-	-	-	All remaining 6 tahsils	Deori Tirora
20.	Gadchiroli	-	-	-	-	All 12 Tahsils
21	Chandrapur	-	-	-	All remaining 11 tahsils	Rajura, Mul, Warora
Total No. of tahsils		5	8	7	60	44

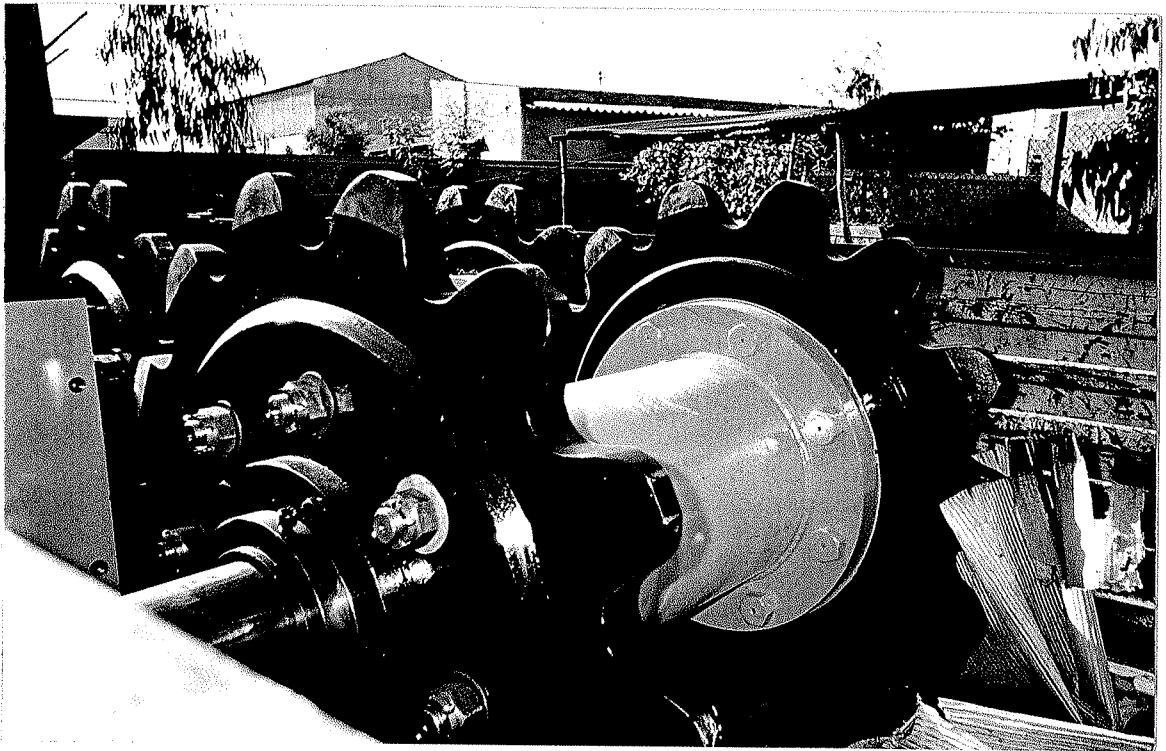
Graph 1
Classification Of Tribal Area Of The State According To Industrial Zones



g(a)



FINISHED PRODUCT
(Sugar machinery Gear Box)



actual interest paid and the amount of interest subsidy, duly certifying that the subsidy is not claimed on the interest on the defaulted amount paid by the unit.

- 4) The maximum period of eligibility, and the ceiling limit of interest subsidy / applicable during the period of eligibility are as follows :

Taluka / Area classification	Monetary ceiling (Rs. In lakhs)	Maximum period of eligibility (in years)
C	10	4
D	20	5
D+	25	6
No Industry District	35	7

Refund of Octroi / Entry Tax in lieu of Octroi

[1] An Eligible Unit, after it goes into commercial production, is entitled to refund of Octroi Duty / Entry Tax (in lieu of Octroi), account based cess or other levy charged instead of or in lieu of octroi payable and paid to the local authority on import of all the items required by the Eligible Unit. This incentive is admissible in the form of a grant restricted to 100% of the admissible Fixed Capital Investment of the Eligible Unit for a period of 5/7/9/ 12 years respectively in the B/C/D/D+ areas. In respect of No Industry District areas, however, the period is 15 years.

[2] The period of eligibility for refund of the Octroi / Entry Tax (In lieu of Octroi), account based cess or other levy charged instead of or in lieu of octroi is calculated from the date of commencement of commercial production. However, in respect of 100% EOU or an Agro-Industry Unit, the period is calculated from the date of first import.

[3] The incentive is also available to new Electronic Industrial Units holding IEM / LOI / SSI registration that is located in MMR (excluding Greater Mumbai, Mira-Bhayander and Thane Municipal Corporation areas) and PMR for 5 years.

Exemption of Electricity Duty –

An Eligible New Unit in C, D and D+ areas and No-Industry District(s) is exempted from payment of Electricity Duty for a period of 15 years. In other parts of the State, 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Information Technology (IT) and Bio-Technology (BT) units and industries setting up in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and in Electronic Hardware Technology Parks are exempted from payment of Electricity Duty for a period of 10 years.

2.4 Guidelines by the Government to the industries setting in backward / Tribal Area for the benefits of the Tribals.

1] Employment to the Local Tribal persons :- so as to give benefits of industrial development in backward areas Government has issued guidelines to give priority in employment to the local persons in backward / Tribal areas.

In supervisory and other cadre preference is to be given to local persons while recruitment in industrial units. The percentage prescribed for local area persons is 50% for supervisory cadre and 80% in remaining cadres i.e. workers etc. for the managerial posts the percentage has not prescribed. In order to implement this policy Government has not imposed any statutory bindings on the employers. Information regarding local persons employed is collected by district Industry centres in Form No. ELP 1 and 2. Every employer has to submit the information in the form viz. ELP – 1. This proforma shows break-up of local area persons employed and persons employed from outside in both the supervisory and other cadres respectively. On the basis of above information obtained constant follow-up is made by District Industry Centre to increase the percentage of Local / Tribal people in the industrial units.

CHAPTER 3

Tribals of Maharashtra

3.1 Profile of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra

The State of Maharashtra is situated between 16.40 degrees to 22.1 degrees north latitude and 72.6 degrees to 50.9 degrees in East latitude. The State rank third in population as well as area in the country. Its geographical areas in 3.0777 lakh sq.kms. As per 2001 census, the population of Maharashtra is 968.79 lakhs.

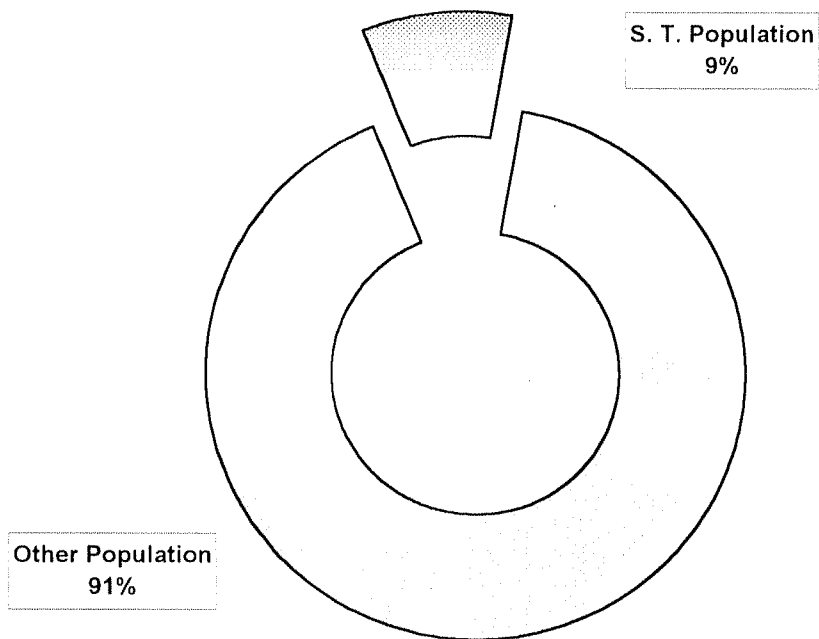
The total tribal population in the State of Maharashtra as per 2001 census is 85.77 lakhs which accounts to 8.85 percent to the total population of the State. In all there are 47 Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra and of which 3 tribal communities viz. Katkaris, Kolam and Madia Gonds have been declared as Primitive tribes in the State. Given below is a table showing a statistical picture of general and tribal population as per 2001 census.

Table No. 3.1

Districtwise total/tribal population with %age in Maharashtra (as per 2001 census)

Sr. No	State/District	Population		Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population
		Total	Tribal	
1	2	3	4	5
01	Maharashtra	96878627	8577276	8.85%
1.	Mumbai	3338031	20666	0.61
2.	Mumbai Suburban	8640419	70454	0.81
3.	Thane	8131849	1199290	14.74
4.	Raigad	2207929	269124	12.18
5.	Ratnagiri	1696777	20102	1.18
6.	Sindhudurg	868825	4952	0.56
7.	Nashik	4993796	1194271	24.00
8.	Dhule	1707947	443564	25.97
9.	Nandurbar	1311709	865547	65.99
10.	Jalgaon	3682690	435951	11.83
11.	Ahmednagar	4040642	303255	7.50
12.	Pune	7232555	261722	3.61
13.	Satara	2808994	21896	0.77
14.	Sangli	2583524	17855	0.69
15.	Solapur	3849543	68989	1.79
16.	Kolhapur	2472809	16384	0.66
17.	Aurangabad	2897013	100416	3.46
18.	Jalna	1612980	32103	2.00
19.	Hingoli	987160	82053	8.31
20.	Parbhani	1527715	35210	2.30
21.	Beed	2161250	24193	1.12

Graph II
Classification Of S.T. Population & Other Population as per
2001 Census



13(a)

Sr. No	State/District	Population		Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population
		Total	Tribal	
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Nanded	2876259	253596	8.81
23.	Osmanabad	1486586	27857	1.87
24.	Latur	1590024	40654	2.55
25.	Buldhana	2232480	115156	5.16
26.	Akola	627497	14548	2.32
27.	Amravati	2607160	356533	13.67
28.	Yavatmal	2458271	473370	19.25
29.	Washim	1020216	70987	6.96
30.	Wardha	1236736	154415	12.48
31.	Nagpur	4067637	444441	10.92
32.	Bhandara	1136146	97718	8.60
33.	Gondiya	1200707	196455	16.37
34.	Chandrapur	2071101	375256	18.11
35.	Gadchiroli	970294	371696	38.30

Source : Census of India 2001

3.2 Geographical distribution of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra.

Tribals in Maharashtra have been living in isolated pockets, since times immemorial, and have restricted themselves to certain specific areas of inhabitation. There has been, however, the tendency of migration to metropolitan cities/towns. But by and large, tribal groups have been identified with certain geographical areas. Given below is a table which depicts districtwise distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Maharashtra.

Table No. 3.2

Districtwise distribution of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra

Sr.No	District	Major Tribes
1.	Thane	Kathodi, Katkari, Kokna, Kokni, Koli Mahadeo, Koli Malhar, Warli, Dubla, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli
2.	Raigad	Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Mahadeo, Thakar
3.	Ratnagiri	Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Mahadeo
4.	Sindhudurg	Dongar Koli
5.	Nashik	Bhil, Kokna, Koli Mahadeo, Thakar, Warli, Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Pardhi
6.	Dhule	Bhil, Gamit, Kokna, Koli Dhor, Dhanka, Kokna, Tokre Koli, Naikda, Pardhi, Vitolia
7.	Jalgaon	Bhil, Koli Dhor, Dhanka, Pardhi, Tokre Koli
8.	Ahmednagar	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo, Thakar, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Pardhi
9.	Pune	Koli Mahadeo, Thakar, Kathodi, Katkari, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli

Sr.No	District	Major Tribes
10.	Satara	Koli Mahadeo, Kathodi, Katkari
11.	Sangli	Koli Mahadeo
12.	Solapur	Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi
13.	Kolhapur	Koli Mahadeo
14.	Aurangabad	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo, Koli Malhar
15.	Jalna	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo, Koli Malhar
16.	Parbhani	Andh, Koli Mahadeo
17.	Beed	Bhil, Koli Mahadeo
18.	Nanded	Andh, Gond, Kolam, Koli Mahadeo, Oraon, Dhangad, Pardhan
19.	Osmanabad	Koli Mahadeo, Oraon, Dhangad
20.	Latur	Koli Mahadeo, Oraon, Dhangad
21.	Buldhana	Andh, Dhanwar, Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi
22.	Buldhana	Andh, Dhanwar, Koli Mahadeo, Pardhi
23.	Amravati	Dhanwar, Gond, Korku, Pardhi, Nihal
24.	Yavatmal	Andh, Dhanwar, Gond, Kolam, Pardhan, Halba, Halbi
25.	Wardha	Gond, Pardhan
26.	Nagpur	Gond, Halba
27.	Bhandara	Gond, Halba
28.	Chandrapur	Gond, Halba, Pardhan, Halbi, Kavar, Kolam
29.	Gadchiroli	Gond, Halba, Pardhan, Halbi, Kavar, Kolam
30.	Mumbai	Varli, Thakar, Dubla, Dhodia, Gond, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli

Source : Census of India, 1981, Series No. 12, Part II B

3.3 Tribewise population – Tribewise population as per 1991 census is available. It is presented in the following table.

Table No. 3.3
Tribewise tribal population in Maharashtra as 1991 census

Sr No	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Population as per 1991 census
1	2	3
	Maharashtra State	7318281
1.	Andh	295380
2.	Baiga	886
3.	Barda	9100

Sr No	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Population as per 1991 census
1	2	3
4.	Bavacha Bamcha	436
5.	Bhaina	1696
6.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando	2240
7.	Bhattra	1102
8.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dongri Bhil, Dongri Garasia	1344554
9.	Bhunjia	2807
10.	Binjhwar	7479
11.	Birhul, Birhor	1003
12.	Chodhara	549
13.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	62110
14.	Dhanwar	79030
15.	Dhodia	14866
16.	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	21168
17.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi	122407
18.	Gond Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur	1442986
19.	Halba, Halbi	278378
20.	Kamar	7489
21.	Kathodi, Katkari	202203
22.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur	25508
23.	Khairwar	2680
24.	Kharia	12921
25.	Kokna, Kokni, Kokna	463585
26.	Kol	5225
27.	Kolam, Mannervarlu	147843
28.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	117091
29.	Koli Mahadeo, Dongar Koli	999321
30.	Koli Malhar	206741
31.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	1122
32.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya	141202
33.	Koya, Bhine koya, Rajkoya	564
34.	Nagesia, Nagasia	436

Sr No	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Population as per 1991 census
1	2	3
35.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka	72029
36.	Oraon, Dhungad	96524
37.	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	120836
38.	Pardhi Advichineher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi	123813
39.	Parja	1780
40.	Patelia	2547
41.	Pomla	539
42.	Rathawa	1258
43.	Sawar, Sawara	357
44.	Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur	400583
45.	Thoti	568
46.	Varli	461916
47.	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	1203
48.	Unclassified	12220

Source : Tribewise census population 1991.

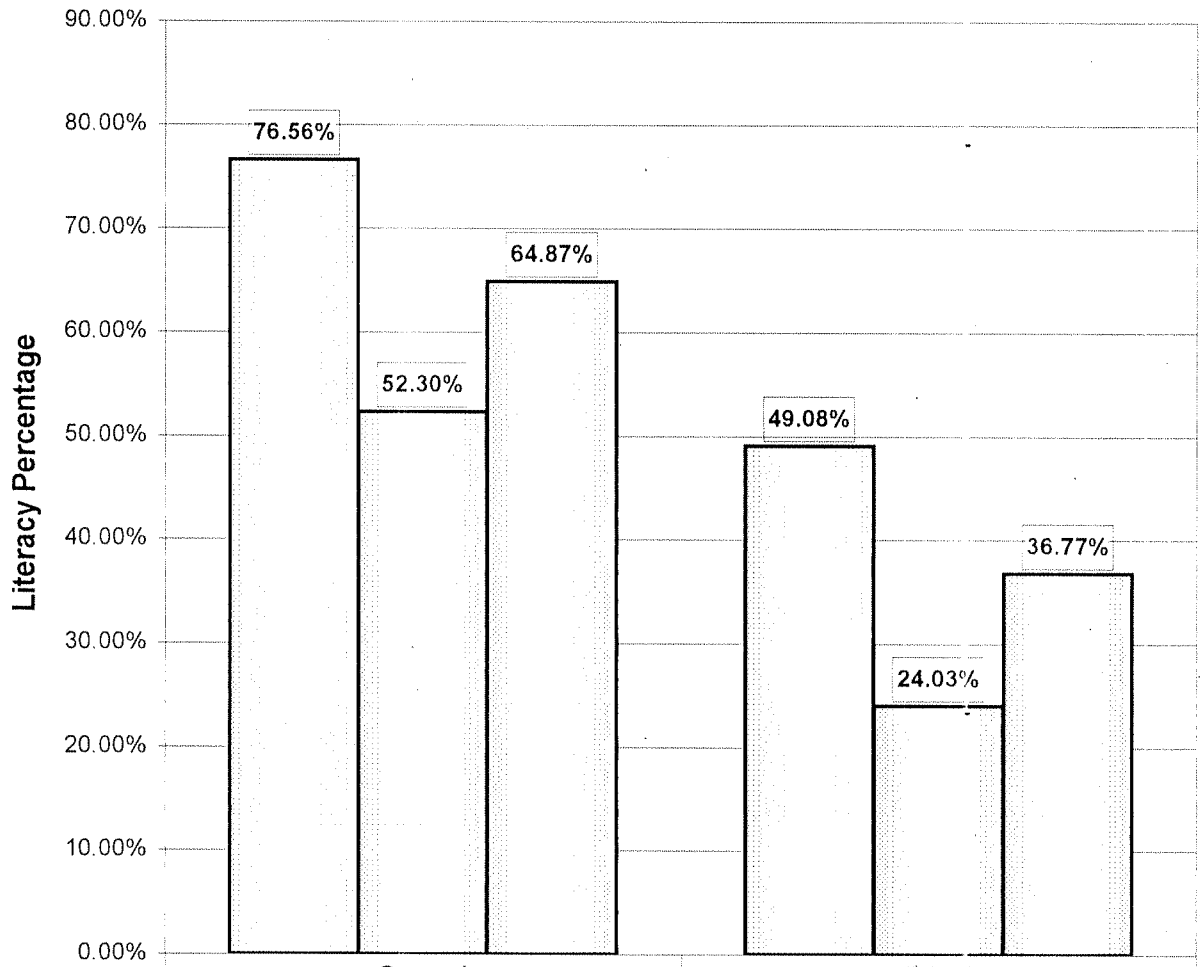
3.4 Tribal Education

Education plays a pivotal role in the process of social economic development of any Nation. It aids in promote and developing human resources of the nation. So far as Maharashtra State is concerned the table given below depicts the literacy situation of both general and tribal population in the State.

Table No. 3.4
Districtwise literacy rates of General and Tribals by sex as per 1991 census

Sr.No	State/District	General			Tribals		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Maharashtra	76.56	52.30	64.87	49.08	24.03	36.77
1.	Greater Bombay	87.90	75.80	82.50	77.62	56.89	68.24
2.	Thane	77.60	60.30	69.50	36.82	14.53	25.84
3.	Raigad	76.00	52.20	63.90	33.97	17.30	25.74
4.	Ratnagiri	76.60	51.60	62.30	44.76	20.06	32.21

Graph III
State Literacy Rates of General & Tribal Population as per 1991 Census.



	General	Tribal
Male	76.56%	49.08%
Female	52.30%	24.03%
Male+Female	64.87%	36.77%

17(a)

Sr.No	State/District	General			Tribals		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Sindhudurg	86.20	66.90	75.80	71.89	32.99	62.45
6.	Nashik	74.00	49.90	62.30	41.17	18.25	29.84
7.	Dhule	63.10	38.80	51.20	33.74	13.34	23.59
8.	Jalgaon	77.50	50.30	64.30	48.40	20.25	34.70
9.	Ahmednagar	75.30	46.00	61.00	44.10	15.79	30.05
10.	Pune	81.60	59.80	71.10	57.95	29.62	44.27
11.	Satara	80.60	53.50	66.70	64.64	39.56	52.38
12.	Sangli	74.80	49.90	62.60	66.37	40.37	54.05
13.	Solapur	70.10	41.00	56.40	63.12	30.91	47.69
14.	Kolhapur	80.30	53.70	66.90	76.38	45.17	61.06
15.	Aurangabad	72.90	39.60	56.90	47.54	17.18	32.86
16.	Jalna	64.40	27.30	46.20	47.99	15.53	32.08
17.	Parbhani	64.90	29.40	47.60	50.72	15.78	33.78
18.	Beed	66.30	32.30	49.80	54.15	21.10	38.38
19.	Nanded	64.40	31.00	48.20	52.08	19.13	36.09
20.	Osmanabad	68.40	39.10	54.30	54.03	23.43	39.45
21.	Latur	70.50	39.70	55.60	58.75	26.10	43.09
22.	Buldhana	76.50	46.10	61.70	57.10	24.66	41.40
23.	Akola	77.60	53.30	65.80	65.26	36.04	51.03
24.	Amravati	78.40	61.10	70.10	55.94	32.47	44.57
25.	Yavatmal	70.40	44.80	57.90	55.09	27.26	41.43
26.	Nagpur	81.80	64.70	73.60	73.03	50.64	62.21
27.	Wardha	78.30	61.00	69.90	65.50	44.71	55.43
28.	Bhandara	78.80	50.40	64.70	68.49	35.44	51.93
29.	Chandrapur	71.30	46.80	59.40	60.44	33.82	47.30
30.	Gadchiroli	56.60	28.90	42.90	42.07	17.79	30.00

(Source : Population Census 1991)

The table depicts that as per 1991 census tribal literacy is 36.77 percent as against 64.87 percent General Population. The table also highlights the lowest literacy tribal district viz. Dhule having total literacy 23.59 percent with 33.74 percent for males and 13.34 percent for females.

CHAPTER 4

Research Methodology

4.1 Setting of study

The ~~present~~ study was carried out in ~~three tahsils~~ ^{Shahapur, Palghar & Wada tahsils} of Thane district namely, ~~Shahapur, Palghar and Wada tahsils~~ of tribal belt covered for study. The tribal and total area of surveyed tahsils are presented in following table No. 4.1

Table No. 4.1

Sr.No.	Tahsil	Area in kms.		Percentage of tribal area
		Total	Tribal	
1.	Shahapur	1555	1555	100%
2.	Wada	756	756	100%
3.	Palghar	836	725	87%

Source : B.M.S. 1996-97 by TRTI, Pune Series No. 5

Basically tribes are residing in these tahsils, tribewise population of these tahsils is presented in the following Table No.4.2

Table No. 4.2

District : Thane

Tahsil : Wada

Sr.No.	Name of Tribe	Population
1.	Andh	10
2.	Barda	4
3.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	12
4.	Dhanwar	6
5.	Dhodia	434
6.	Katkari, Kathodo	10,688
7.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	727
8.	Kolam, Mannerwarlu	7
9.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli	10
10.	Koli Mahadeo, Dongar Koli	822
11.	Koli Malhar	23,138
12.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	11
13.	Nagasia	4

Sr.No.	Name of Tribe	Population
14.	Oraon, Dhangad	6
15.	Sawar, Sawara	2
16.	Thakur, Thakar	2555
17.	Varli	22,861
	Total	61,297

District : Thane

Tahsil : Palghar

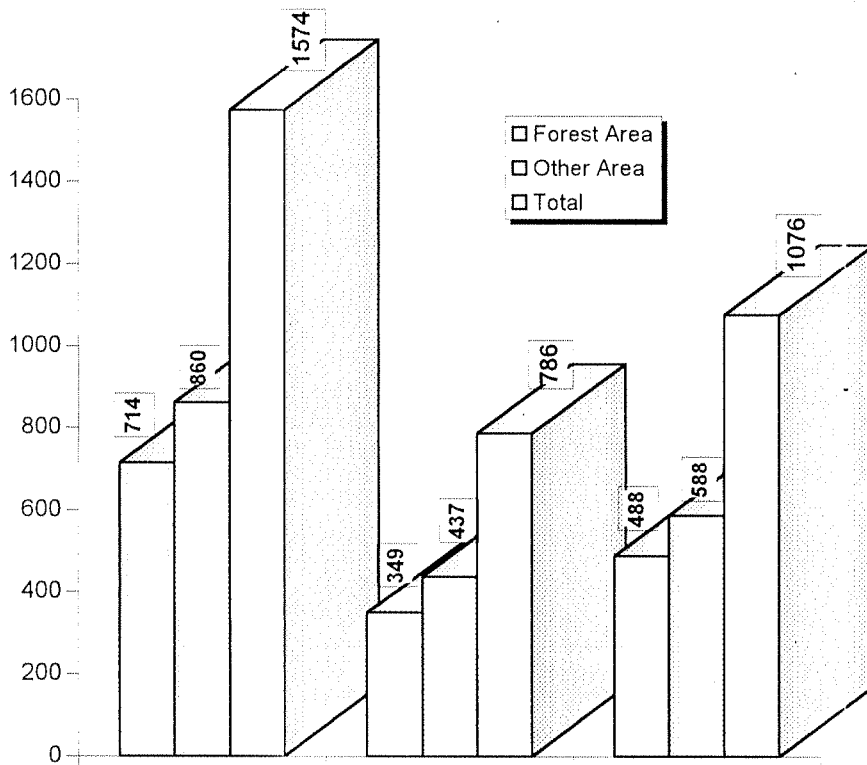
Sr.No.	Name of Tribe	Population
1.	Andh	23
2.	Baiga	2
3.	Barda	20
4.	Bhil	11
5.	Binjwar	6
6.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	4
7.	Dhanwar	9
8.	Dhodia	799
9.	Dubla	783
10.	Katkari, Kathodi	1,777
11.	Khairwar	19
12.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	367
13.	Koli Mahadeo, Dongar Koli	30
14.	Koli Malhar	61,850
15.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	5
16.	Nagasia	4
17.	Oraon, Dhangad	12
18.	Patelia	7
19.	Thoti	5
20.	Varli	25,913
	Total	91,646

District : Thane

Tahsil : Shahapur

Sr.No.	Name of Tribe	Population
1.	Andh	4
2.	Baiga	4
3.	Barda	9
4.	Bavcha	27
5.	Bhil	29
6.	Choudha	5
7.	Dhanwar	4
8.	Dhodia	9
9.	Gamit, Padvi, Mavchi	2
10.	Katkari, Kathodi	14,756
11.	Kharia	2
12.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	66
13.	Kolawm, Mannerwarlu	5
14.	Kolam, Dhor, Tokre Koli	5231
15.	Koli Mahadeo, Dongar Koli	1,501
16.	Koli Malhar	19
17.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	3
18.	Korku, Bopchi, Mausii	3
19.	Naikada, Nayaka	8
20.	Patelia	1
21.	Sawar, Sawara	13
22.	Thakar, Thakur	36,283
23.	Thoti	9
24.	Varli	7,764
25.	Vitholia, Kotwalla, Karodla	16
	Total	66,942

Graph IV
Classification of Geographical Area Of The Tahsil Surveyed (Area
00 Hectares)



	Shahapur	Wada	Palghar
□ Forest Area	714	349	488
▨ Other Area	860	437	588
▩ Total	1574	786	1076

21(a)

Though these tahsils are rounded by the advanced area i.e. Mumbai, Pune and Nashik districts literacy position of tribal in these surveyed tahsils is very poor which is presented in the following table No. 4.3

Table No. 4.3

Sr.No.	Tahsil	Tribal Literacy rate		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Shahapur	35.03	12.25	24.03
2.	Wada	43.65	17.14	30.63
3.	Palghar	36.67	13.12	25.11

Source : BMS 1996-97 made by TRTI, Pune Series No. 5

In the surveyed area most of land is covered by forest and Non-cultivable area can be revealed from the following table.

Table No. 4.4

Area in "00" hectares

Sr. No	Tahsil	Total geographical area	Forest Area	Non-cultivable type area.
1.	Shahapur	1574	714	152
2.	Wada	786	349	64
3.	Palghar	1076	488	46

Source : District statistical Abstract 2000-2001, Directorate of economics & Statistics Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

The information about total cultivated area, irrigated area and their percentage is shown in the following table.

Table No. 4.5

Area in "00" hectares

Sr. No	Tahsil	Total cultivated area	Irrigated area	Irrigated area percentage with cultivated area.
1.	Shahapur	68886	176	0.25
2.	Wada	33462	95	0.28
3.	Palghar	41552	1498	3.61

Source : District statistical abstract 2000-01, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Mumbai.

4.2 Target population

Owner/ Executive of the Industry, tribal employee working in the industry and social worker in the villages where industry is established were interviewed so as to understand the impact of industry on tribals. Thus, the employees in industry belonging to tribal category were interviewed. Tribewise employees interviewed are showing in the following Table No. 4.6

Table No. 4.6
Tribewise employees surveyed in Industry

Sr.No.	Tribe	No. of employees
1.	Malhar Koli	2
2.	Mahadeo Koli	3
3.	Thakur	7
4.	Warli	1
Total	4	13

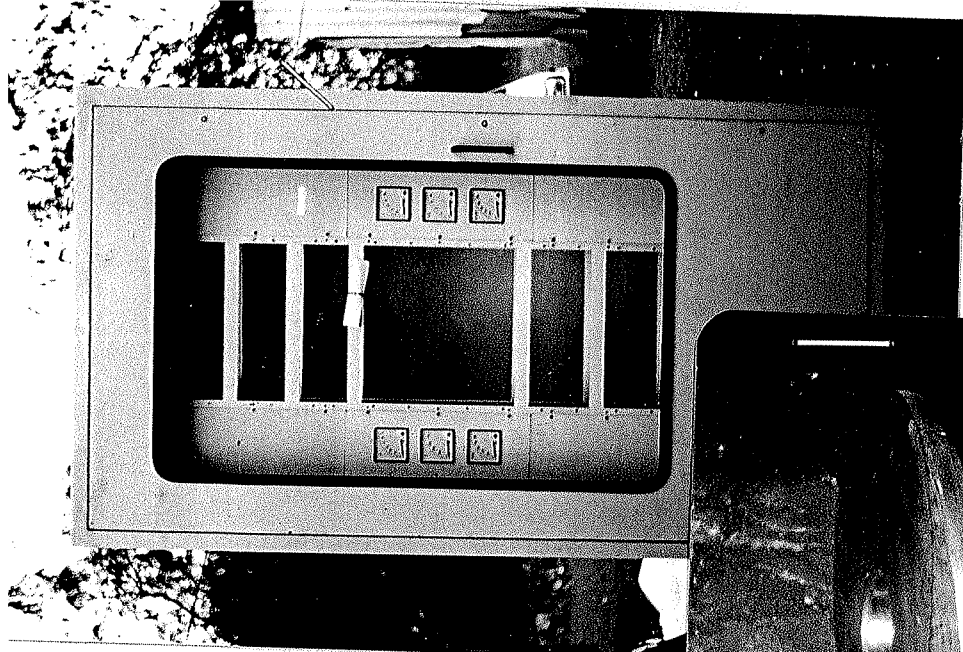
To ascertain the implications of industry on the tribals schedules from ten industries were collected.

Supporting information from the four social workers also collected to support as a third party opinion.

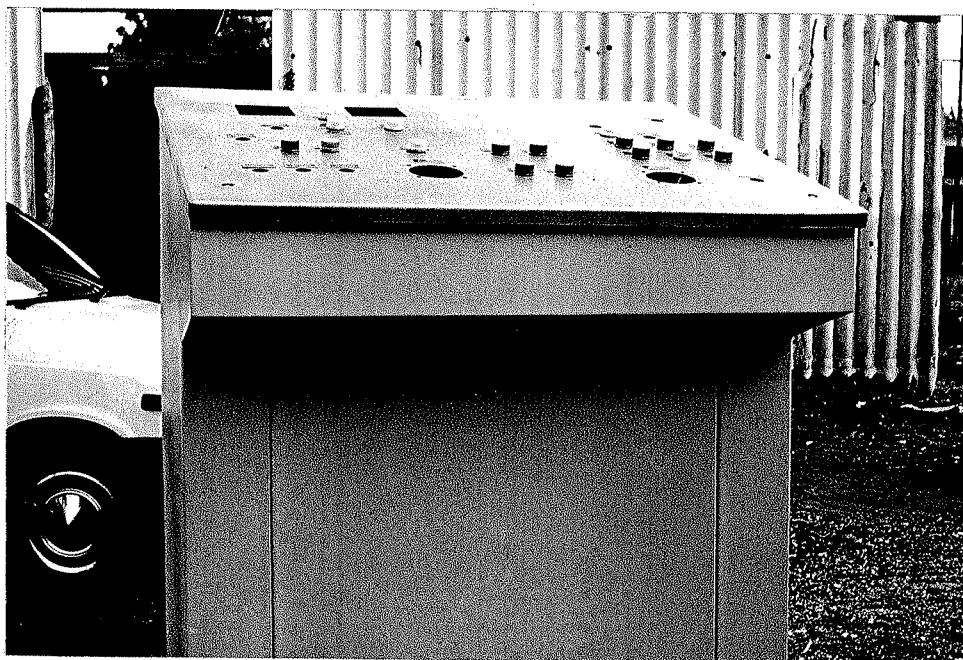
The list of Industries surveyed is given in following Table No. 4.7

Table No. 4.7

Sr.No	Name of Industry and Address
1.	Kimbarli Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Amrapur, Tal. Wada, District Thane
2.	Intercool Western Refrigerators Ltd., Lahe, Tal. Shahapur, District Thane.
3.	Ganesh Plastic, Lahe, Tal. Shahapur, District Thane.
4.	Vikas Industry, Lahe, Tal. Shahapur, District Thane
5.	Rashmi Udyog, Atgaon, Tal. Shahapur, District Thane.
6.	Adina Cosmetics, Atgaon, Tal. Shahapur, District Thane.
7.	Shakti Plastic Industries, Nandgaon, Tal. Palghar, District Thane.
8.	Setron Ltd., Khatewadi, Tal. Shahapur, District Thane
9.	Jindal Iron and Steel Ltd., Vasim, Tal. Shahapur, District Thane
10.	Monotona Tyres Ltd., Dakiwali, Tal. Wada, District Thane.



FINISHED PRODUCT
(Electronic Panel Boards)



4.3 Method of data collection

Relevant data was collected from these three respondents using a prescribed schedules. Thus, in all 27 interviews of three categories were conducted to collect the data.

4.4 Data processing and Analysis

Mostly, data received was qualitative type it became a difficult to get the tribal employee data from the industry because industries are not maintaining employees' record as a Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe category. Hence data is processed manually.

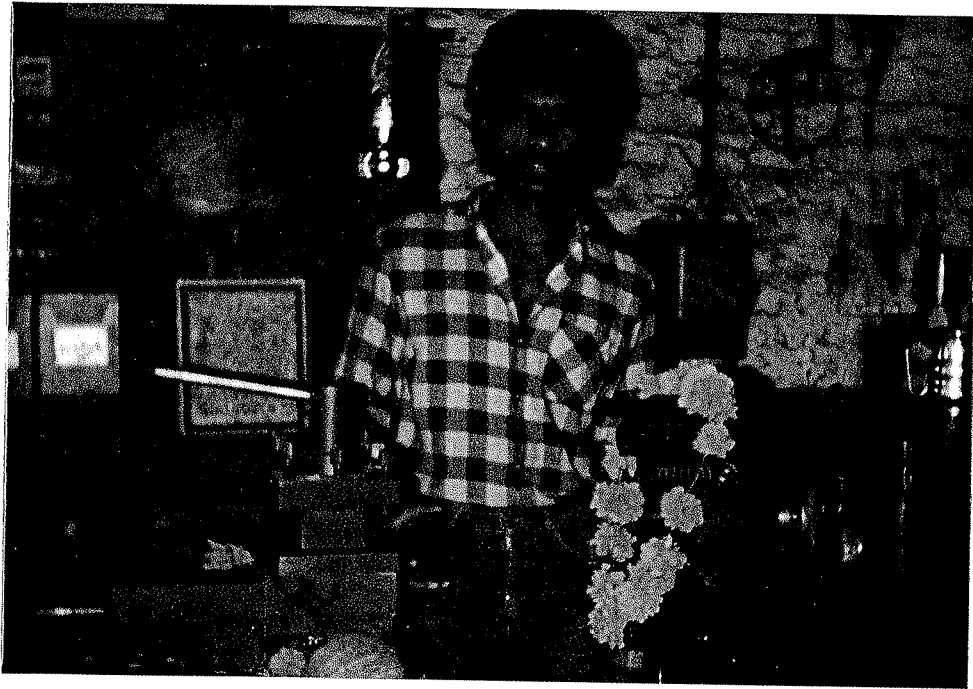
CHAPTER 5

Observations & Findings

1. It is observed that in surveyed areas nearabout 80% of the industries are closed. While enquired about the closer of these industries, the reason behind the closer are different from one industry to another industry. Generally, following four reasons caused for the closer of these industries.
 - (i) **Internal Management problems** :- In some industries, there is partnership conflicts or any other type of managerial conflicts which compelled for closer of industry.
 - (ii) **Market availability problem** :- Being a all thing properly managed some of the industries faced to the problem of sufficient market and due to the inadequate profitability some of the industries are closed.
 - (iii) **Material problems** :- In the discussion about the closer of industries in surveyed area it is argued that some of the industries are closed due to the irregular or insufficient material availability. But it is observed that this type of reason compelled to close the industry in very less cases.
 - (iv) **Labour problems** :- Instead of unavailability of sufficient skilled labourers some industries faced problems of labour conflict and closed their business.
2. It is observed that due to the facilities given to the industries in backward area under the package scheme, industries are receiving exemption for payment of the various types of taxes and duties. Due to Government policy of incentives it is observed that many industries are coming in rural as well as in Tribal areas. Ultimately people living in these areas are availing the facilities of good road, electricity and water supply etc. resulting into infrastructure development in rural and tribal area.
3. Human resource departments of the surveyed industries do not maintain castewise employment records, because it is not obligatory to the industry to maintain the employees record according to the category. Hence, it is difficult to ascertain the percentage of employment opportunity to the tribals in Industries in tribal area.

It is also observed that private units have motive of profit maximisation, and less preference is given in recruitment to project affected Scheduled Tribe persons and Scheduled Tribe local Area persons.

Industry Department has issued circular that while making new recruitment preference is to be given to "Local Area Persons". The Department has defined a Local Area Person as "Any Person who is residing in the Maharashtra State for more than Fifteen years." During the Survey visits research team observed that while making new recruitment the industries have given preference to all the persons both Tribals and Non-Tribals who are living in the State for more than fifteen years. Also in some cases it is observed that people



Worker in the S.S.I/ Unit



of other State who are living here for long time have taken the advantage of the term local Area person and got employment in the industrial units.

During the survey visits the research team collected tribal employment data which is presented in the following table. It can be observed that tribal employment percentage is very low.

Table No.5.1
Statement showing tribal employment position

Sr.No	Type of employment	Employment			Percentage of Tribal Employment
		Non-tribal	Tribal	Total	
1.	Skilled	780	75	855	8.77
2.	Unskilled	183	116	299	38.79
	Total	963	191	1154	16.55

It is found that no supervisory and managerial person employed from the Tribal Society in the surveyed industry which is presented in the following table No. 5.2.

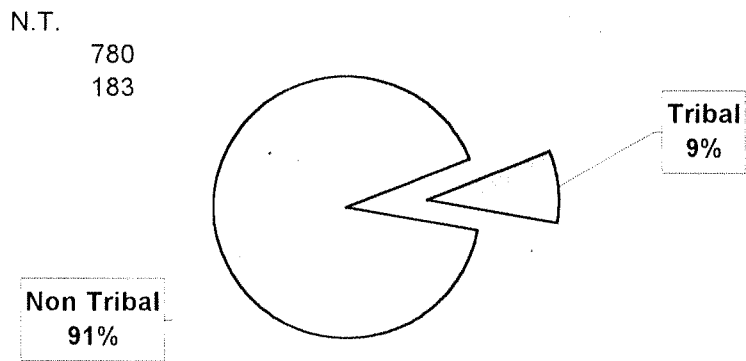
Table No. 5.2
Statement showing managerial position of surveyed industries.

Sr.No	Type of employment	Employment			Percentage
		General	Tribal	Total	
1.	Supervisory & middle level	199	-	199	0%
2.	Management	214	-	214	0%
	Total	413	-	413	0%

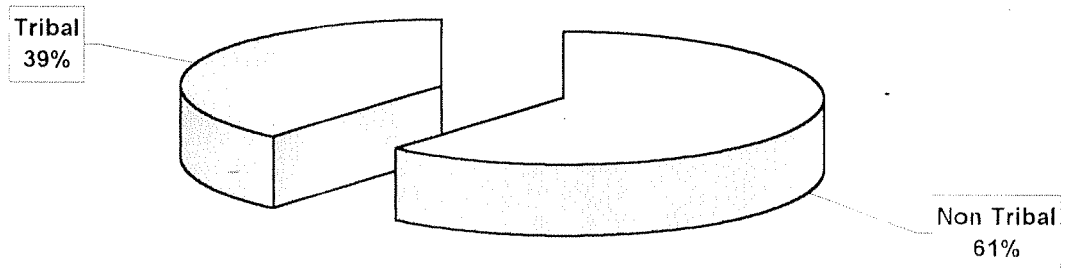
While enquired about the reasons behind the lower employment opportunity to the tribals in the industry, the following reasons stated –

- (i) Tribal people prefers the jobs which are daily paid basis. Some tribal people are less interested in monthly paid jobs. Industry pays wages on monthly basis.
- (ii) In some industries there is a lower wages comparative to the construction line wages. Hence local tribals prefer to the highly paid jobs in construction line and avoids to work in industrial units. The labourers from outside State i.e. from the Bihar State and U.P. State works in the industrial units on lower wages because they have no employment opportunity in their States.

Graph V(A)
Classification of Skilled Employment



Graph V(B)
Classification of Unskilled Employment



26(a)

- (iii) The main occupation of the tribals is agriculture and agricultural labour and they are not aware about the working system of industry because due to the inadequate education, they are non-technicians. Hence this society is occupied lower employment in industry. The educational qualification of the tribal employee in industry is presented in the following table.

Table No. 5.3

Statement showing tribal employees' qualifications those who are working in the surveyed industry.

Sr.No	Educational qualification	No. of tribal workers	Percentage with total surveyed employees
1.	Upto 7 th	4	30.76
2.	7 th to S.S.C.	8	61.53
3.	S.S.C. to H.S.C.	1	7.00
4.	Graduates	-	
5.	I.T.Is.	-	
6.	Diplomas	-	
Total		13	100

Thus, the technical inability in tribals is a hindrance for getting skilled technical jobs.

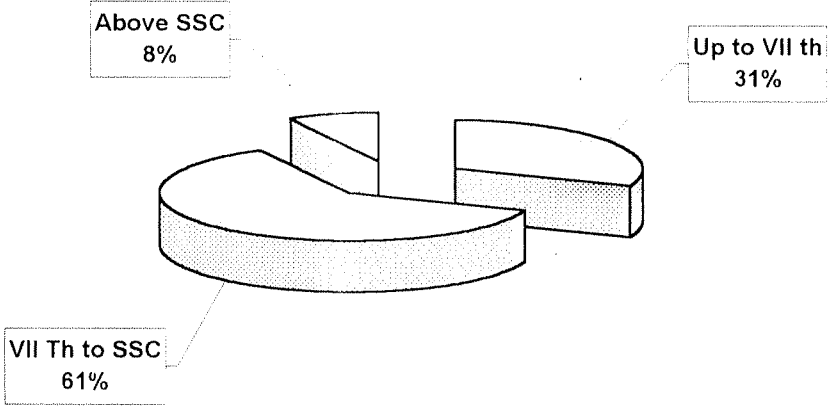
4. It is also revealed that the tribal workers are honest but comparatively low punctual. Once they received payment of wages they enjoys fresh leave. This affects the production and working of the factory. Hence industrialist does not prefer to provide employment to the tribals. This happens particularly in industries where the production process is channalised.
5. Mostly employees in industry from tribal category are unskilled type. The information regarding skilled and unskilled types are presented in the following table.

Table No. 5.4

Sr.No.	Type of employment	Tribal employee	Percentage
1.	Skilled	75	39.27
2.	Unskilled	116	60.73
Total		191	100

It is also found that these skilled workers are mostly internally trained by some industrial units and do not have any technical diploma or degree of recognised Institute.

Graph No. VI
Education Level Of Tribal Workers In Surveyed Industries



27(a)

6. It is observed that mostly industrial units are established in scattered manner, considering to the adverse effects of pollution from the industrial units on tribal villages it is observed that no surveyed industrial units caused the adversely on the tribal village due to the water or air pollution.

7. It is found that some of the surveyed industrial units contributed to the tribal welfare. These units provided different types of facilities like individual benefits to the tribal as well as infrastructure development to the tribal villages. Following are the some examples.

i) Monotona Tyres Ltd. created 4 kms road to the dakiwali tribal village.

ii) Jindal Iron and Steel Ltd. arranged free medical check up camps in tribal area as well as distributed clothes to the tribals.

iii) Chimbarely Engg. (Pvt.) Ltd. constructed some rooms of school buildings in tribal villages.

8. It is found that some of the large scale industries in surveyed area having a separate cell for social service. These cell of social services are established to render systematic social services to the weaker sections / tribals in the society.

This is a appreciable thing that private organization established for profit making is carried a responsibility for welfare of weaker section / tribals.

9. It is observed that there is need to develop qualities of Enterprenurship among tribal youths by giving them proper training and encouragement. It will help them to start their own units instead of seeking for employment.

CHAPTER 6

Recommendations / Suggestions

1. It is necessary to increase share of tribal employment in the factories established in tribal area. It is possible by introducing the reservation policy. In this regard, it is recommended that minimum 15% jobs should be statutorily reserved for tribal category.

In this aspect it is possible in the shop level (production) activity only because once the person trained and supported technically he can work easily without different tribal or non tribal.

But in case of managerial post which involves decision making jobs which is a question of survival of industry. The judgement of better decision is always based on qualification, experience and wide business knowledge maintained regularly by the decision making authority. For such posts preference should be given to the educated persons from tribal category only.

The definition of Local Area Persons needs some modification, as it is observed that all Local persons of the State and persons from other State are getting preference in the employment. It is suggested that in Tribal Area while making new recruitment preference should be given to local Scheduled Tribes people of this State.

The responsibility of implementation of reservation policy in industry may be given to the labour welfare department.

2. Entrepreneurship development among tribals is a new area to accelerate the development process in tribal area. In this regard, it is recommended that Tribal Research and Training Institute can co-ordinate the entrepreneurship development programme with the help of industry department. Entrepreneurship development workshop may be organized on State Level where attempt will be made to attract the tribals for set up small scale industrial unit.

Maharashtra Centre for entrepreneurship development, Pune (M.C.E.D.) can help to carry out such programme. Only interested and qualified candidates from various I.T.D.Ps. may be selected to succeed the programme.

3. At present there is one I.T.I. per Tahsil. I.T.Is. in tribal tahsil must understand the requirement of industry (job opportunity trade). Once the technical tradewise importance ascertained it may be possible to decide the intake of trade according to the job opportunity. In this way intake of need based trades can be increased while trades having less demand may be consider to reduce the intake.

In this way pass out tribal candidate will get job opportunity.

4. Labour oriented industries must be started in the tribal area. The problem of unemployment in tribal area may be reduced.

In this regard, it is recommended that a special package scheme to the labour oriented industries can be formulated for the tribal area; which will result to encourage employment to the tribal.

5. Those industrial units presently closed, but while carrying the business industry is provided majority employment to the tribals must be identified. The problem of such industries should be identified and attempt should be made for rehabilitation of these industries.

State Industrial Investment Corporation of Maharashtra is a functioning for the rehabilitation of industry, preference should be given to the above mentioned types of industries in the rehabilitation process of industry.

6. During the survey it is revealed that most of the industrialists are voluntarily willing to contribute to the welfare of tribals in future.

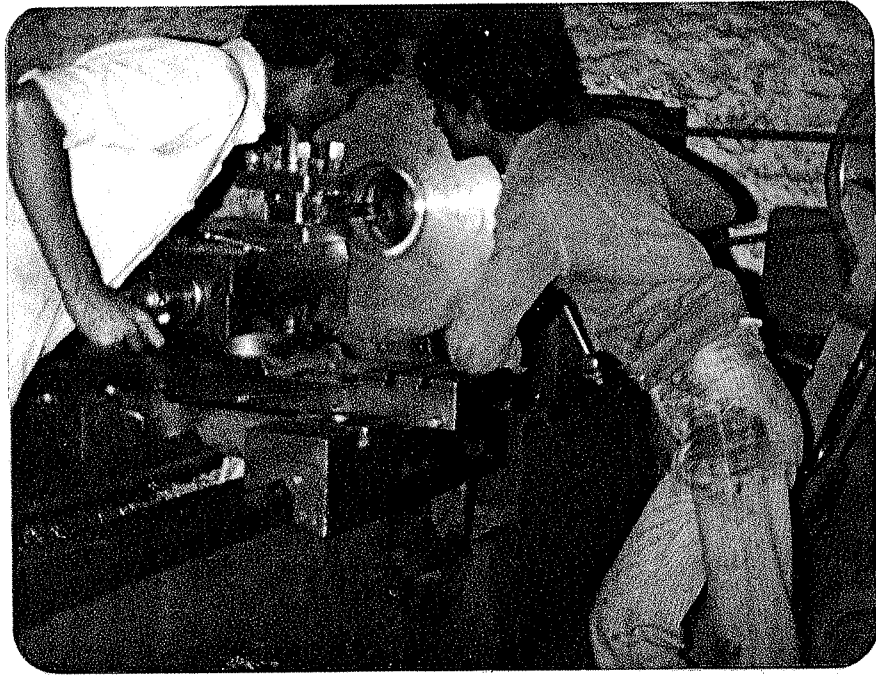
It requires establishment of platform and machinery for co-ordination. This platform will care about accumulation of assistance for tribal welfare from industry as well as percolation of welfare activities of tribals.

Thus, the required cell can be established from the available staff from Tribal Development Department. In this way after some time it will be parallel way of tribal development based on private sector.

7. At every time while awarding "Adiwasi Sevak" minimum one of the industrialist must be awarded "Adiwasi Sevak" to those who contributed to the tribal welfare. This can also inspire to the industrialists for tribal welfare. It is easily possible because presently Government is already awarding "Adiwasi Sevak" to the individual as well as non-government organization who worked for tribal welfare.

8. Under special component plan following various training programmes are arranged for Scheduled Caste educated unemployed persons without recovering any additional fees or contribution from them.

- I) Entrepreneurship Introduction Programme
(Duration 1 day Non-Residential)
- II) Interpreneurship Development Training Programme
(Duration 12 days – Residential)
- III) Technical Training Programme
(Duration 15 days to 2 months, Non-residential).



Worm Gear Manufactured in the S.S.I. Unit

30(a)

It is suggested that similar type programmes may also be organised by the M.C.E.D. Aurangabad at State / Project level for Scheduled Tribe educated unemployed young boys and girls, in the batches of 30 to 40 respectively.

9. Central Government has provided some kind of incentives in Excise duty, Corporate Tax, Income Tax, etc. to the industrial units going in the Union Territories.

It is suggested that similar type of incentive package may also be provided by the Central Government to the industries going in Scheduled Area of the Maharashtra State.

ANNEXURE

SCHEDULE – 1

SCHEDULE – 2

SCHEDULE -- 3

**Tribal Research and Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune 411001**

Survey of Industries in Tribal Area

Schedule – 1

Primary Information of Industry

1.	Name industrial unit and address of the Head office.	
2.	Location of factory and address	
3.	Whether Unit is registered	Yes / No
4.	If yes, under which Act it is registered ?	i) Company Act, 1956 ii) Maharashtra Co-operative Act, 1960 iii) Partnership Act iv) Any other
5.	Registration Number of the Unit	
6.	Type of Business	i) Production ii) Service iii) Trading
7.	If Unit is productive give following information a) Name and nature of product b) Details of commodities produced c) Source of raw material d) Whether sufficient raw material is available e) Whether facing any problem, about raw materials f) If yes, give details about problem.	i) ii) iii) iv) i) Within the country ii) From outside the country Yes / No Yes / No
8.	Information about workers a) Number of working shifts b) Whether sufficient working force is available ? c) If answer is 'No' give reasons in details	One / Two / Three Yes / No i) Local workers are not trained ii) Local workers are engaged in other sectors iii) Both of the above

d.	Furnish the information of workers in the following Table.		
----	--	--	--

Sr.No	Category	No. of Employees		No. of workers	
		Managerial	Supervisory	Skilled	Unskilled
1.	General				
2.	Tribal				
Total					

e.	If local candidates are given priority in Training ?	Yes / No
f.	If Yes, give Tradewise details	
9.	Information about other facilities available. a) If sufficient water supply is available ? b) If sufficient power supply is available? c) If no, give reasons	Yes / No Yes / No
10	Information about pollution a) Whether polluted water is disposed off properly ? b) Whether Tribals used such water ? c) If yes, whether their health has affected. d) Give detailed information about Air Noise, water pollution and its effect on Tribal habitates	Yes / No Yes / No Yes / No
11	Information about sales a) Market available for products	i) within the country ii) Outside the country iii) Both of above
	b) Whether unit is having IJI / ISO 9000 certificate ? c) Facilities received from Government, give details d) Information about export facilities. Give details. e) Please furnish the information about sales and profits in the following Table.	Yes / No

Sr.No.	Year	Total Sales	Profit earned	
			Before Tax	After Tax

12	<p>Information about social Activities performed</p> <p>a) Whether unit is helping for Tribal Welfare activities</p> <p>b) If yes, give details</p> <p>c) Whether unit will sponsor for Tribal Welfare activities in the future</p> <p>d) If yes, give detailed information</p> <p>e) Whether unit has planned for employment of Tribal youth</p> <p>f) If yes, give details</p>		<p>Yes / No</p> <p>Yes / No</p> <p>Yes / No</p>
----	--	--	---

Place :

Signature

Date :

Employee / Manager

**Tribal Research and Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune 411001**

Survey of Industries in Tribal Area

Schedule – 2

Schedule for beneficiary

1.	Name of beneficiary		
2.	Address		
3.	Tribe		
4.	Whether you have received benefits from units in your area.		Yes / No
5.	Information about benefits received		i) service ii) community benefits iii) other benefits
6.	Name unit from benefits received		
7.	If service (job) is received a) Educational Qualification of the beneficiary b) Date of appointment c) Post received d) While selection whether any relaxation is given e) If yes, give details f) (i) Total Annual salary received (ii) Other benefits received give detailed information (iii) Present economical status of the beneficiary		Yes / No

Place :

Signature of informant

Date :

Signature of Investigator

**Tribal Research and Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune 411001**

Survey of Industries in Tribal Area

Schedule – 3

Schedule for Member of Village Panchayat / Social Worker

1.	Name	:	
2.	Address	:	
3.	Post	:	
4.	Where your habitates has been adversely affected due to industrial units	:	Yes / No
5.	If yes, give a note in detail	:	

Place :

Signature of
Member of Village Panchayat/
Social Worker

Date :

Name :

Signature of Investigator
Name

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